CONFIDENTIAL.]

C. R.
4109 4
INDIA OFFICE
4 NOV 884

No. 40 of 1884.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 4th October 1884.

CONTENTS:

	Page.
The Delimitation Commission	1243
The occupation of India, the cause of England's wealth	*ib.*
Distress in the Moorshedabad district	*ib.*
The causes of the present wretched state of villages ...	*ib.*
Excise revenue of Chittagong	*ib.*
Anglo-Indians	1244
Promotion of officials	*ib.*
Mr. Thompson and self-government	*ib.*
Anglo-Indians and native papers	*ib.*
Native papers	1245
Assumption of the administration of Bengal by the Viceroy	*ib.*
Different treatment of natives and Englishmen, and the wretched state of Barajagulia	*ib.*
The Commission in the Presidency College	*ib.*
The selfishness of rulers	*ib.*
Lord Ripon	1246
Mr. Thompson and the Calcutta Municipality ...	*ib.*
The standard of age for the Civil Service	*ib.*
Natives declared eligible for the higher posts in the Opium Department	*ib.*
Slavery of Bengal	1247
Lord Ripon	*ib.*
Distress in Beerbhoom	*ib.*
Native papers	*ib.*
The Rent Bill	*ib.*
Gagging of the Native Press	1248
British rule and Indians	1250
Anglo-Indians	*ib.*
Sir Richard Garth's Minute on the Rent Bill ...	*ib.*
Mr. Thompson's order regarding Mr. Marriot ...	*ib.*
Mr. Thompson's letter to Mr. Harrison	*ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	BENGALI.			
	Fortnightly.			
1	"Sansodhiní"	Chittagong ...	700	22nd September 1884.
2	"Tripurá Vártávaha"	Comillah ...	.....	
3	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrackpore.	.....	
	Weekly.			
4	"Alok"	Calcutta ...	.....	
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto ...	700	29th ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	26th ditto.
7	"Bangabásí"	Ditto ...	12,000	
8	"Bártábaha"	Pubna ...	.....	
9	"Bhárat Hitaishí"	Burrisal ...	450	
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh ...	625	
11	"Bardwán Sanjívaní"	Burdwan ...	296	23rd ditto.
12	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca ...	756	
13	"Cháruvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca ...	425	
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	800	26th ditto.
16	"Grámvártá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly ...	247	
17	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta ...	.....	
18	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye ...	200	24th ditto.
19	"Játíya Suhrid"	Calcutta ...	700	
20	"Medini"	Midnapore ...	500	
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore ...	437	
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....	
23	"Navavibhákar"	Calcutta ...	850	
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	440	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscriber	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	BENGALI.			
	Weekly.			
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	900	
26	"Prántavásí"	Chittagong ...	600	
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	600	19th September 1884.
28	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah ...	.....	
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	220	
30	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta ...	500	
31	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500	
32	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	1,500	
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	
34	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	345	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta ...	.....	
36	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	
37	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Calcutta ...	3,000	13th, 20th & 23rd September 1884.
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto ...	700	
39	"Udbodhan	Ditto ...	.....	
	Daily.			
40	"Dainik Vártá"	Calcutta ...	450	
41	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto ...	225	22nd to 25th September 1884.
42	"Samvád Púrnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	
43	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto ...	520	
45	"Prabhátí"	Ditto ...	1,000	
	ENGLISH AND URDU.			
	Weekly.			
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	
	HINDI.			
	Weekly.			
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....	
48	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	500	
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	300	
51	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore ...	700	
	PERSIAN.			
	Weekly.			
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	
	URDU.			
	Weekly.			
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	100	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	250	
	Bi-weekly.			
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
	ASSAMESE.			
	Monthly.			
56	"Assam Vilásiní"	Sibsagar ...	.....	
57	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
	URIYA.			
	Weekly.			
58	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	250	
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	200	
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	116	
	Monthly.			
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	
62	"Taraka"	Ditto. ...	.....	
	HINDI.			
	Monthly.			
63	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna	400	
	Fortnightly.			
64	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia ...	.....	

Political.

The Delimitation Commission.

THE *Burdwan Sanjívaní*, of the 23rd September, says that the Delimitation Commission will only cause much waste of money. The English Government will not reap any benefit from it. The Russian Government has not appointed a high officer as its representative. It has sent General Ali Khan as its representative. The writer endorses the opinion of the *Pioneer* that Russia will not hold itself bound by the actions of such a man. BURDWAN SANJIVANI, Sept. 23rd, 1884.

The occupation of India, the cause of England's wealth.

2. The same paper says that the unique influence of England in Europe is owing to her superiority to the other powers in respect of wealth. As regards intellect and prowess, France and Germany are equal and in some respects superior to England. Whether Englishmen admit it or not, there can be no doubt that this superiority of England in respect of wealth is due to her occupation of India. BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Public Administration.

Distress in the Moorshedabad district.

3. The *Pratikár*, of the 19th September, says that what it had been apprehending has come to pass. From what the editor has seen himself, and what he has heard from others, it is evident that the people in several places of Bengal are suffering terribly from scarcity of food. What, asks the editor, is the Government doing? Is it sleeping soundly, refreshed by cool breezes on the hills? The inhabitants of Hariharpara, Goyash, and Jalangi in the Moorshedabad district cannot even now get their meals every day. There is no knowing how terrible will be their suffering sometime afterwards. Of all places in Moorshedabad the Rarh portion is suffering most terribly. There the people are not only suffering from scarcity of food, but also from that of water. What, asks the editor, are the authorities of the district doing under these circumstances? Are they not aware of the present dreadful situation of the country? How can they be aware of it when no officials venture to trouble them with tales of the people's distress? There is no time for procrastination. If the Magistrate desires to save the people of the Moorshedabad district, he should open relief works without delay. The Road Cess Committee also should soon commence the construction of such works. About two or three hundred people waited upon the Magistrate with a petition for the removal of their distress. The Magistrate only gave orders for the recording of the petition, but took no step for removing the distress of the petitioners. The people suffer so much owing to want of sympathy on the part of the rulers with them. For this reason the rulers do not command the respect of the people. Would any harm have been done if the police had been instructed to enquire into the truth of the petitioners' statements? PRATIKAR, Sept. 19th, 1884.

The causes of the present wretched state of villages.

4. The same paper, in describing the present wretched state of villages, says that they are now subject to the tyranny of the police, and that the village punchayets have lost their former wholesome influence. The system of sale of justice also is a cause of the miserable state of villages. He who can spend the largest sum of money now gains the victory in a lawsuit. The wretched state of villages is also due to some mischievous persons who foment quarrels between different persons in the village, and induce men to embark in litigation. PRATIKAR.

Excise revenue of Chittagong.

5. The *Sansodhiní*, of the 22nd September, says that the Bengal Government must be very much pleased this time with the drunkards of Chittagong, by whose favour the excise revenue of that division for this year exceeds that of the preceding year by **Rs. 56,365.** SANSODHINI, Sept. 22nd, 1884.

SANSODHINI, Sept. 22nd, 1884.

Anglo-Indians.

6. The same paper, in a poem addressed to monkeys (thereby evidently meaning Englishmen), says that they are emperors, and that the rod, which is their sceptre, makes 200 millions of people tremble before them; that they always remain on high places and walk with a proud air; that coming over a vast waste of waters they have ruined a happy land; that they obtain food without tilling the soil, and that their ways are mysterious.

SANSODHINI.

Promotion of officials.

7. The same paper shows its disapprobation of the promotion of officials guilty of oppression by the following caricature:—

The *Calcutta Gazette.*

Whereas Moulvie Faskami, the Deputy Magistrate of Midnapore, is very much skilled in oppressing, he is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class. Whereas Mr. Seventy-two is skilled in making the truth appear as falsehood, he is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

SULABHA SAMACHAR, Sept. 23rd, 1884

Mr. Thompson and Self-government.

8. The *Sulabh Sámachár*, of the 23rd September, has a cartoon in which Baboo Panchanan Chatterjee, by whom Baboo Surendro Nath Bannerjee is evidently meant, protests against the Lieutenant-Governor's conduct towards the Calcutta Municipality, and Mr. Thompson is represented as about to plunge a knife into the bosom of a young lamb which represents Self-government. The writer makes Baboo Panchanan say that it is dreadful that the Lieutenant-Governor is going to destroy Lord Ripon's favourite measure of Self-government which was introduced only the other day; that by doing so he is insulting Lord Ripon; that the people never thought that their rulers could quarrel with each other in this way, and that the country's fate will be miserable if they quarrel in this way. He is also made to say that if Mr. Thompson really destroys Self-government, his voice will ring from one end of the country to the other, and that it will reach even the Queen. Another Municipal Commissioner is made to say that he sympathises with Baboo Panchanan and others in his heart, but that he does not think that it is wise to displease the rulers of the land, and that he is sure to rise in the Government service if by servility he keeps the authorities satisfied.

The writer says that, while this debate was going on, 35 Commissioners indignantly left their seats and went out; but disregarding all this, Mr. Thompson firmly began to plunge the knife into the bosom of the lamb.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI, Sept. 23rd, 1884.

Anglo-Indians and Native Papers.

9. The *Burdwan Sanjívaní*, of the 23rd September, says that the Anglo-Indians who were found out at the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation are not content with their triumph in that agitation, but are bent upon having the native papers gagged. The *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, and several other Anglo-Indian newspapers have been incessantly abusing natives and native newspapers; but if the latter say anything against them or their countrymen they growl. Under Lord Ripon native papers have fearlessly exposed the oppressions of Anglo-Indians upon Indians before the whole civilized world. For this reason the *Englishman* and others are bent upon having native papers gagged. Knowing that the present time, when Lord Ripon is going away from the country, is most favourable for the achievement of their object, they are resolutely making efforts for the gagging of the Native Press. The *Statesman* has said that native papers will lose the sympathy of many well-wishers on account of their present acrimonious spirit. The editor says that regard should be paid to the *Statesman's* words, inasmuch as it has sympathy with natives. Native papers are grateful to those who, though unable to do them any good, show sympathy with them. Lord Ripon has not been able to remove the

grievances of Indians to any considerable extent. Still all Indians deeply reverence him. Native papers reverence all Englishmen who are their well-wishers. But is it any wonder that they should occasionally use harsh expressions towards the *Englishman* and other newspapers which always abuse natives and native papers, which always seek to injure natives, the followers of which are oppressing natives, and which try its best to save Anglo-Indians guilty of oppression from adequate punishment, and to foment hostility between them and natives? Native papers firmly believe that just and liberal-minded Englishmen will not do them any injustice.

Native papers.

10. The same paper says that the *Pioneer*, alluding to the imprisonment of a respectable gentleman of Alsace for abusing at home the German Emperor tells native editors who, he says, are inciting the people to rebellion, and only proclaiming the oppression of Anglo-Indians, to remember how kindly they are treated by the English Government. The editor says that native papers are the eyesore of the *Pioneer*. That native editors have been meekly tolerating the preferring of false charges against them by it is a sufficient proof of their forbearing spirit. That the *Pioneer* is able to abuse natives with impunity, even though he lives among millions of them, is only owing to their forbearance. No native paper is hostile to the Government. They expose the oppressions committed by Anglo-Indians, in order that the reputation of Government may not be sullied. They complain to Government when it fails to do its duty. There is no nation which is so meek and law-abiding as Indians.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI, Sept. 23rd, 1884.

Assumption of the administration of Bengal by the Viceroy.

11. The same paper says that much money may be saved if the Viceroy assumes the administration of Bengal.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Different treatment of natives and Englishmen, and the wretched state of Barajagulia.

12. A correspondent of the same paper says that a Bengali gentleman and an English lady appeared on the platform of the Baraset station when a train of the Central Bengal Railway had been just moving away from the platform in slow motion. The Guard eagerly helped the lady in getting into the train, but forbade the Bengali gentleman to get up on the ground that the train was in motion. The correspondent also says that Barajagulia near Naihatty, which was formerly an important village, is now overgrown with jungle.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

The Commission in the Presidency College.

13. The *Samvád Prabhákár*, of the 23rd September, says that the public opinion is that Professors Elliot, Clarke, and Prasannakumar Sarvadhikary should have been appointed members of the Commission which sat in the Presidency College. The public also say that the punishment awarded to the students by the Commission is unjust and that, in order to preserve the peace and dignity of the Presidency College, the Professors, who have lost the reverence of the students, should be transferred without delay.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR, Sept. 23rd, 1884.

The selfishness of rulers.

14. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 24th September, says that the happiness and the unhappiness of a subject race depend upon others. The only resource of a subject race is crying. But crying does not produce any effect unless the rulers are kind and just. The English Government is so selfish and hard-hearted that it pays no heed to the cries of the people. When one considers how the people are being impoverished owing to the outstill system and the farming of pounds which Sir Ashley Eden introduced for increasing the income of Government, one cannot but accuse the rulers of gross selfishness. The keepers of pounds tempt people to bring to the pound even those cattle which may have never trespassed into the

HINDU RANJIKA, Sept. 24th, 1884.

forbidden grounds, by offering them one anna for every cow and half an anna for every goat that they may bring to the pounds. People are suffering much injustice and loss for this reason.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR, Sept. 24th, 1884.

Lord Ripon.

15. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 24th September, says that all Indians are grieved at the prospect of Lord Ripon's departure from the country. He will remain in India only two months longer. But what decision has he made about the separation of judicial and executive functions? Will the hope awakened in the minds of natives that they will obtain like Englishmen the right of trial by jury in Magistrate's Courts remain unfulfilled? What decision will be made as to the question of the raising of the standard of age for the Civil Service? A Bill has not yet been framed to give effect to the recommendations of the Education Commission. Who will frame it if Lord Ripon does not do so? The system of self-government has not yet been introduced into Bengal. From the manner in which Mr. Thompson is behaving towards the Calcutta Municipality, it does not appear that he will introduce self-government here after Lord Ripon's departure from the country.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR, Sept. 25th, 1884.

Mr. Thompson and the Calcutta Municipality.

16. The *Samvád Prabhakar*, of the 25th September, says that people thought that after the unanswerable reply of the Municipal Commissioners, Mr. Thompson would at least for shame desist from appointing a Commission. But Mr. Thompson has been showing from the first that he is not ready to pay any regard to truth and justice, and that he regards the opinion of Messrs. Cunningham and Co. about the Municipal Commissioners as indisputably true. The whole world knows full well that Mr. Thompson has taken refuge in section 28 by trampling upon truth and justice. After this, almost all the elected Commissioners and four Government nominees resigned their seats. The Commissioners who did not resign their seats disproved the statements made and demolished the arguments used in Mr. Thompson's second letter in their reply to it. The reply given by Mr. Macaulay to the last letter of the Municipal Commissioners has surprised and grieved the writer. It has been plainly said this time that Mr. Thompson will pay no regard to arguments or evidence adduced by the Commissioners. Mr. Harrison too has been attacked this time. Mr. Thompson has now really lost his sense. Mr. Harrison has been attacked because he has not obeyed every order of Mr. Thompson and stood against the Commissioners, and because he thought it his duty to support a just cause. Will not Lord Ripon pay any heed to the petition of the respectable rate-payers of Calcutta praying for justice? Will he not take any notice of the attacks that are being made upon self-government?

EDUCATION GAZETTE, Sept. 26th, 1884.

The standard of age for the Civil Service.

17. The *Education Gazette*, of the 26th September, says that it is superfluous to say that the Civilians, who are appointed the arbiters of the destinies of a vast number of people, should receive thorough culture, and that their character should be completely formed. But the present low standard of age for the Civil Service Examination prevents Civilians from completing their education in Universities. There can be no doubt that the country will obtain abler Civilians if the present standard of age is raised.

EDUCATION GAZETTE.

Natives declared eligible for the higher posts in the Opium Department.

18. The same paper is glad that the Government of India has thrown open the higher posts in the Opium Department to natives at the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor. Lord Ripon and Mr. Thompson have entitled themselves to the thanks of natives by this action.

19. The same paper contains a poem (communicated) in which the writer says that Bengal, which is groaning under the yoke of slavery, forgets its sorrows at the time of the Durga Pujah festival.

Slavery of Bengal.

EDUCATION GAZETTE Sept. 26th, 1884.

20. The *Aryadarpan*, of the 26th September, says that Lord Ripon has not succeeded in reforming the constitution; but he has initiated several reforms which will benefit the country if his successor can develop them.

Lord Ripon.

ARYA DARPAN, Sept. 26th, 1884.

21. The same paper says that news of distress is coming from various parts of the province. There has been a failure of crops in Beerbhoom as well as in parts of Nuddea. Government should adopt precautionary measures in time.

Distress in Beerbhoom.

ARYA DARPAN.

22. The same paper says that several Anglo-Indians have again begun to look with disfavour upon native newspapers. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* has unblushingly said that the re-imposition of the Press Act has become necessary, inasmuch as native papers are writing in a seditious spirit. The correspondent does not surely understand Bengali papers Had he done so, he could never have accused them of writing in a seditious spirit. The English people should know that native papers are not guilty of writing in a seditious spirit. But it is no exaggeration to say that the way in which Anglo-Indian papers insulted the Queen's representative during the Ilbert Bill agitation was seditious.

Native Papers.

ARYA DARPAN.

23. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 29th September, says that the middlemen have now understood that they will be undone if the Rent Bill becomes law. The Bill will not benefit the ryots in any way. It will increase the power of zemindars and the misery of ryots and ruin the middlemen. If it be the principal object of the Bill to increase the rights of ryots, that object will not be attained by it. On the contrary, it will be an obstacle in the way of the slow improvement which is now taking place in the position of ryots. The Bill confers three rights upon the ryot, viz., (1) the occupancy right, (2) the right of transferring it, and (3) protection from arbitrary enhancement of rent. But Government is going to confer these rights upon the ryot in such a way that powerful persons will be able to injure them easily. Ryots will be very much benefited if the occupancy right is conferred upon them with proper safeguards. But the Bill empowers zemindars to sell the holdings of occupancy ryots for arrears of rent. Thus, zemindars will be easily able to deprive ryots of their holdings. Though the transfer of holdings by ryots is not now legally valid everywhere, the right is being gradually extended by usage. By going to confer that right upon ryots by the present Bill, Government will practically deprive them of it, inasmuch as they will not be able to transfer their holdings without the sanction of the zemindar. The Bill further provides that zemindars will be able to enhance rent by 25 or even 50 per cent. in not less than seven and in not more than 15 years. At present rent is not generally enhanced within 30 years. Thus the Bill will increase the power of zemindars as regards the enhancement of rent. The Editor has many times said that the Bill will ruin the middlemen if it is passed into law. Under the Bill about six-sixteenths of ryots will be included among middlemen, inasmuch as about that portion of ryots possess more than one hundred bighas and sublet some portion of it. By the Bill the middlemen who have been in possession of holdings from the permanent settlement, and those who will be able to show that they have been paying rent at the same rate for 20 years, will be subject to enhancement of rent. If the middlemen are ruined, ryots will be great losers. The same difference that there is between the ryots of khas mehals and the ryot

The Rent Bill.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1884.

of zemindars exists between the latter and the ryots of the middlemen. Ryots cannot see the zemindar without paying money to this servant and that; but ryots can have easy access to the middlemen.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1884.

Gagging of the Native Press.

24. The same paper contains an article headed "The Gagging of Native Newspapers." We give a translation of it below:—Again the fire has been kindled in the country. Again have the Europeans in this country resolved upon blowing Bengal off the canon's mouth by hook or by crook. Our prayer is that they may become successful in this; for, it is exceedingly painful to live in a condition which is neither of life nor of death. Not a few commit suicide when they find themselves placed in this condition; and if the Bengali nation had found any means of committing suicide, it is possible they would have committed it.

Editors of Anglo-Indian newspapers are again agitating for the re-imposition of the Vernacular Press Act. The *Times*, which is our inveterate enemy, has joined the ranks of agitation. If the Press Act is passed, natives will not be injured in the least, but how will the rulers continue to govern this country after gagging native newspapers?

Those that are seeking to get the Press Act re-imposed believe that owing to the writings of native newspapers the people of this country are daily coming to entertain feelings of disrespect towards Government. Anything and everything is published in the newspapers, and as the readers believe unfounded statements, a feeling of disrespect towards Government is produced in their minds.

We shall not say whether native editors are guilty of this offence. We believe that, while Europeans in this country only seek their own interests in disregard of those of Government, the people of this country attend to the interest of Government alone. Hence it is that those measures of Government which are likely to injure the country and to produce a feeling of disaffection towards Government in the minds of the natives are discussed in the newspapers. To Europeans blinded by self-interest this does not prove agreeable.

The relation of Europeans who come to this country with the British Indian Government is but short-lived. Lord Lytton was only five years in India. Sir Ashley Eden was here for a little more than five years. Mr. Thompson too will soon have to leave this country. Mr. Furrell, the Editor of the *Englishman*, has left this country, the present Editor will at most remain here for 10 years. Consequently natives cannot look upon Government in the light in which these Europeans look upon it. Europeans come to this country either for purposes of gain, or for the gratification of their pride or similar feelings. They are therefore on the look-out for the means of earning money or of acting according to their pleasure. But the relation of natives with Government is not of this temporary kind, consequently we cannot discuss Governmental measures in the manner in which they are discussed by Europeans. Mr. Stephen passed the Criminal Procedure Code and went to England; he has nothing further to do with this Code. But God alone knows how much we are suffering, and how long we are destined to suffer in consequence of this Code.

Natives are seized with terror when they witness the high-handed behaviour of Webb and other tyrannical Europeans, and the biassed judgments given by certain judicial officers. Natives think that it would be impossible for them to live in this country if Europeans committed such oppressions and if judges throwing overboard all moral scruples gave such judgments. But Europeans in this country do not look upon these acts of injustice and oppression in that light. They regard it differently. Not a few Europeans in this country are encouraged in different ways when they see Webb

or other Europeans commit oppression with impunity. They think that, since Webb who committed a grave offence has been easily let off, they also would be easily let off if they committed any grave offence ; that since Francis has been let off after trial before Mr. Kennedy, they also would be let off after trial if they found themselves placed in a perilous situation. Consequently, while they look upon the actions of Government and of the Anglo-Indians in one light, we view them in another.

Natives are afraid, lest owing to Anglo-Indian oppressions and the injustice and invidious policy of the officials, the people of India should have their confidence in the British Government shaken. If the confidence be shaken, bitter and fearful consequences may follow. This may not lead to the subversion of the British Government, but it may ruin natives. But the Anglo-Indians have no reason for any apprehension of that kind. Those Anglo-Indians whose want of foresight led to the breaking out of the Sepoy Mutiny are now living happily in England. But the Sepoy Mutiny threatened the existence of the British Government. Had all Indians risen at that time against the British Government it would probably have been subverted. But fortunately this did not happen, and the British Government was saved. But there can be no doubt that, though the British Government has not been subverted by the mutiny, we have been ruined. After the mutiny the officials have begun to rule the country rigorously, and this rigorousness is continually increasing. Before the mutiny the present Criminal Code was not in existence, and the Magistrates did not possess such unlimited power. Then every district was not dotted with Magistrates' courts and police stations ; then there was no rigorous jail administration, and then Europeans did not hate natives, and it was not their object to trample upon Indians. On the contrary, then it was the hearty desire of many noble-minded Englishmen to entrust natives gradually with the government of their country. Some Governors-General appointed after the mutiny committed with impunity offences for which Clive and Hastings had been ruined and censured. Lord Lytton has injured Indians so much that, if a Governor-General before the mutiny had done so, he would most probably have been ruined and censured like Clive and Hastings ; consequently, if a rising of the people takes place again in the country owing to the oppression of tyrannical official and non-official Anglo-Indians, they will not be in the least injured. They will live in England as happily as those Anglo-Indians to whose faults the sepoy mutiny was due. We (natives) only will suffer. Anglo-Indian newspapers are recommending the re-imposition of the Press Act, because native editors have been guilty of the offence of agitating about the cases of Messrs. Webb, Francis and Rosen, the Kishnagore students' case and other cases. But we were not the first to say that Mr. Webb is guilty. Two civilians pronounced him guilty. Nor have English editors yet been able to prove their innocence. We have not said that Mr. Francis is guilty. The civilian, Mr. Greer, and a European Civil Surgeon, have said that he is guilty. Nor do we stand as witnesses for the fact that injustice has been done in Mr. Rosen's case. According to the Criminal Code passed by Government he is guilty. Again, the Magistrate, Mr. O'Brien, has himself admitted that oppression was committed upon the Kishnagore students.

If the Press Act is re-imposed, we will lose nothing. Government only will be a loser by it. If the officials think it advisable to rule a large and foreign country in the dark, they may with ease reimpose the Press Act. It is not we who expose the oppressions of tyrannical Englishmen like Mr. Webb. Such oppressions cannot but become known of themselves. If native papers are abolished these will be known, but then these will be published in another way. Whatever the exaggerations made by us on these matters, if heard from

the lips of people, they will be published in a far more mischievous form. Do the officials desire this? If there had been in this country in 1857 newspapers as at present, conspirators would not have been able to make the sepoys rebel. At that time conspirators gave out that cartridges were greased with cow's and hog's lard: upon hearing this the sepoys rebelled. It is a fortunate circumstance that there are now newspapers in the country, otherwise there is no knowing how many rumours would have been afloat regarding Russians.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, Sept. 29th, 1884.

British rule and Indians.

25. The same paper says that, if Indians unselfishly make efforts for the improvement of their country, their wretchedness will be soon removed. English rule has greatly benefited India in one way. Under British rule the different Indian races who did not formerly at all sympathize with one another are now being welded into one nationality. In spite of many faults British rule has a great merit. It is constitutional. A constitutional Government does not withhold privileges from the people when they are worthy of them. For this reason Indians are obtaining more and more power. They will obtain far more power if a national agitation is made about a subject in which all Indians are interested, such as the rigour of the Criminal Law and partiality in criminal trials. The writer also desires that Government should see by once gagging the native papers how difficult it is to rule in the dark, and whether native papers are not benefactors of Government.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA.

Anglo-Indians.

26. The same paper says that natives are hopeful when the authorities lose their dignity and become uneasy. Natives then see that the authorities too have their share of the frailties of humanity. Anglo-Indians have begun to fall from the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation. The distance between them and natives is gradually diminishing.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA.

Sir Richard Garth's minute on the Rent Bill.

27. The same paper says that Sir Richard Garth's minute on the Rent Bill has awakened its reverence for him. God will surely bless him for what he has written about the ryots in the khas mehals. He has not also forgotten the middlemen. The defect which he has pointed out in the provision of the Bill about the middlemen is most injurious. The Chief Justice has strongly protested against the conversion of the middlemen into the zemindars' collectors, which is contemplated by the Bill.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA

Mr. Thompson's order regarding Mr. Marriot.

28. The same paper says that, if Mr. Thompson acts according to the severe order which be has passed regarding Mr. Marriot, the people will feel that he adopted his repressive policy towards students not from any bad motive, but owing to inexperience, and that the officials have misunderstood his intention, and that he is for this reason making efforts for putting an end to oppressions upon students.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA.

Mr. Thompson's letter to Mr. Harrison.

29. The same paper says that at the time of writing to Mr. Harrison Mr. Thompson perhaps forgot, owing to anger that he was the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that he was writing to a high official who might possibly be appointed to the office which he now holds in 10 or 15 years, that there was a superior to him, and that such a letter might give offence to that superior, and that the English people, who might come to know of this letter, would not forgive Mr. Thompson because he is Lieutenant-Governor.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th September 1884.

Bengal Sect. Press—C. E. G.—Reg. No. 7443C—56—8 10-84.